

**LAKEVIEW TOWNSITE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
(PWSNO 1090074)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

February 8, 2001



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

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Source Water Assessment for Lakeview Townsite Improvement Association

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory in the small watershed that feeds your spring, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with the watershed.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Public Water System Lakeview Townsite Improvement Association*, describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located in the watershed around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and are not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Lakeview Townsite Improvement Association drinking water source is a spring located in the North Gold Creek drainage in Bonner County, Idaho. An aluminum weir collects spring water flowing through gravel and a pipe buried in the hillside. A plastic ground cloth has been placed above the intake pipe to reduce erosion.

Serving about 35 connections from May through September, the system monitors quarterly for microbial contamination and annually for nitrates. Bacteria have been absent from all samples submitted for testing since 1996, but there have been instances of microbial contamination necessitating disinfection of the spring and the distribution system

Nitrates have been detected in concentrations ranging from 0.00 to 0.143 mg/l in samples analyzed for the system. The Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate is 10.0 mg/l

The spring is at high risk for microbial contamination from naturally occurring sources in the watershed. Microscopic particulate analyses performed in different seasons of the year are needed to determine whether the spring is influenced by surface water. The risk of the spring being contaminated with inorganic or organic chemicals is low. Potential contaminant sources documented in the watershed include two inactive mine sites and a forest road that could be source of silt and road maintenance chemicals such as herbicides or dust abatement compounds.

A copy of the susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing potential contaminant sources is included with this summary. Information regarding the potential contaminant sites in the watershed is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	Inactive Lead Mine	Mines Database	IOC
2	Unnamed Location	Mines Database	IOC
3	Power line access road	USGS Map	Sediment, IOC, SOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For Lakeview Townsite Improvement Association, source water protection activities should focus on maintaining the spring intake to keep contaminants from wildlife and surface water runoff out of the spring water. The association should perform the monitoring required to determine whether the source is ground water under direct influence of surface water.

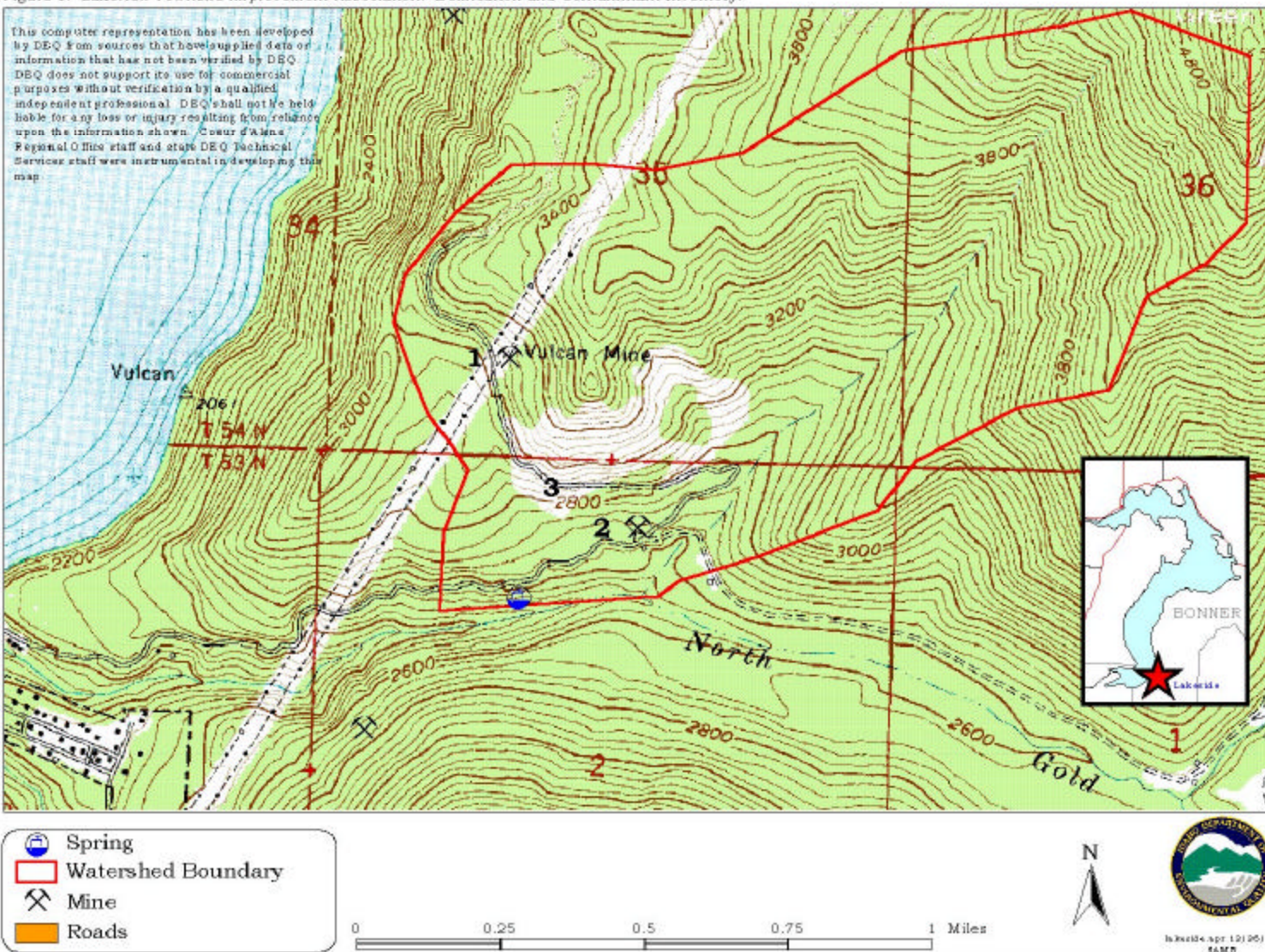
The association, along with public land managers and any private landowners in the watershed should inspect the watershed periodically to track any land use changes such as logging, road building or maintenance activities that could affect water quality. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing source water protection strategies please contact Alan Miller at the Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ office at 208 769-1422.

DEQ website:

<http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Figure 1. Lakeview Townsite Improvement Association: Delineation and Contaminant Inventory.



Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name : LAKEVIEW TOWNSITE IMPROVE ASSN Source: SPRING #1
 Public Water System Number : 1090074
 12/26/00 10:11:21 AM

1. System Construction		Score			
Intake structure properly constructed	YES	0			
Infiltration gallery	NO	0			
Total System Construction Score		2			
2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Predominant land use type (land use or cover)	UNDEVELOPED	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
SIGNIFICANT CONTAMINANT SOURCES *	YES	NATURALLY OCCURRING MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION			
Sources of class II or III contaminants or Microbials	present within a 1-mile radius and upstream	1	1	1	1
# of Sources X 2 ; 8 points maximum		2	2	2	2
Agricultural lands within 500 feet	NO	0	0	0	
Three or more contaminant sources	NO	0	0	0	0
Sources of turbidity in the watershed	YES	1	1	1	1
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score		3	3	3	3
3. Final Susceptibility Source Score		5	5	5	5
4. Final Source Ranking		Low	Low	Low	HIGH*

* Special consideration due to naturally occurring microbial contamination

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

HIGH* Automatically ranked highly susceptible because of presence of contaminant

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **Superfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.